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Moscow, August 26. N. S.

SEveral Expresses are arrived here from our Army with the News of a great Victory they had obtained over the Turks and Tartars; The Account we have of it, is, that *Alexi Simonowitz*, General of the Czar's Forces, being encamped with 70000 Men near *Asop*, he received Advice that the Enemy were marching with a greater Force to attack them, having for that purpose assembled all the Troops they could together; The Moscovites put themselves in a posture to receive them; and on the 30th of *July* the two Armies had fight of each other; The Enemy came on, and attackt our Camp with great fury, being commanded by Sultan *Galga*, but after a Fight of several hours they were not only repulsed, but the Moscovites leaving their Camp, pressed so hard upon them, that they put them to flight, and our Horse pursued them 3 hours, as far as the River *Ralganski*; in which many of the Turks and Tartars were drowned; The number of killed and Prisoners was likewise very great; and half of their Army is said to be destroyed; This happy Success is of greater advantage to us, because it was obtained with little loss on our side. Another Body of the Moscovite Forces marched before this Action, towards the *Crim*, and defeated several of the Enemies Parties. This has occasioned great Rejoycing here, and in all parts of *Moscovy*.

Warsaw, Aug. 31. The French Faction continue their Meetings in the Castle here, which they are now Masters of, having turned out the Weywode or Governor; They have sent Deputies to the Elector of *Saxony*, to acquaint him with their late Act of Confederacy, and to desire him to leave the Kingdom, and seem resolved to maintain what they have done by force; for which reason they impatiently expect the Prince of *Conti*, to head them; and some of their Party have already begun to plunder the Houses of the Bishop of *Posen* and others; The Great Men, who are in the Elector of *Saxony*'s Interest, have had several Meetings, to consult together how to proceed against the Persons that have committed these Violences, but think it most advisable to leave Matters as they are, till the Elector's Coronation is over, when he will have more Authority to call them to an Account. The Envoy of *Moscovy* has had Audience of the King at *Cracow*, and given him Assurances of his Master's Resolution to assist him with an Army of 60000 Men, if it be necessary.

From the Imperial Army, under the Command of Prince Eugene *of* Savoy, *encamped near the* Czitshar-Moras, Aug 31. On the 21th of this month we received advice, that the Turkish Army was encamped near *Banzoa*; and that their Fleet was come to *Salankment*; The 22th we decamped from *Cobila*; General *Nehem* was sent to command the Forces, posted near *Titul*, and Prince *Eugene*, with several other General Officers, went thither to view the place, and in the evening came back to the Army, which encamped near *Silic Kabara*; The 23d we continued our march, and came within a League and half of *Batsch*; The 24th we rested; The 25th we marched about a League further; We understood that a strong Body of Turks marched the 23d from their Camp at *Banzoa*, having with them divers Wagons, on which they had laded small Vessels, in order to make a Bridge, and that they moved towards *Titul*, but having marched about a mile they encamped again; The 26th we came within a League of *Senta* near the *Theysse*, where the Troops commanded by Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine*, joined us; We had advice, that the Turkish Army decamped the 25th, early in the morning, from *Baranzoua*, and that they intended to pass the River *Temes* the day following near *Baranda*. The 29th our Army lay still; We were informed by General *Nehem*, that the Enemy passed the *Teme* the day before; This was confirmed the 28th; We had also an account, that they encamped near *Cupin*, and that some of their Troops had appeared in sight of *Titul*; Hereupon it was resolved that the whole Army should march thither; accordingly we decamped the same evening, but the next morning received advice from General *Nehem*, that he was on the 28th engaged most part of the day with the Enemy, who attackt him in his Camp near *Titul*, and were several times beaten off, but receiving fresh Reinforcements, and their whole Army coming on, he thought it advisable to retire towards our main Army, as he did, having lost 3 or 400 Men, and the Enemy as many at least; The Radziens at the same time quitted the Town; and the Turks burnt it. We understood that General *Rabutin*, with the Forces from *Transilvania*, was come to *Arath*; and Orders were sent him to hasten his march to us. The 30th we came to the Camp where we now are; This day we have an account, that the Ottoman Army has passed the River *Theysse*; Whereupon we are going to march; General *Rabutin* will join us to morrow, and having drawn all our Forces together, 'tis resolved to advance directly towards the Enemy, and offer them Battle.

Vienna, Sept. 4. We are in expectation to hear of a great Action in *Hungary*; for when the last Courier came away, which was the first Instant in the morning, the Imperial Army, who had made several Motions to meet and join the Forces from *Transilvania*, were on their march, in a very good condition, and resolved to fight the Enemy, (whose design seem'd to be upon *Peter-Waradin*) and 'twas thought there might be a Battle yesterday or this day. The Bishop of *Salsona*, Ambassador from *Spain*, made his publick Entry here the 2d of this month.

Mentz, Sept. 11. The German Forces invested the Fortress of *Ebernburg* on the 8th Instant, and have since been working to cast up Lines round the place, which, with the other Preparations they have made, give reason to believe, that they intend formally to attack it. The French Army, after having lain several days at *Lambsheim*, is come nearer to the Germans, and encamped this

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